Sandy of Rearing Fork.

One of the real good men in our camp on Roaring Ferk was J. M. Sanders. It was years afterwards before any one knew that he was anything but plain "Sanday," but if a man has a front name it is bound to come out sooner or later.

but J. M. Sanders, and like as not and Mr. Sketchly, his assistant, from

end of his name.

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Well, Sandy was a good man-a chills and fever to being so homesick that the patient would have given his left arm for a sight of the old red farmhouse in the States. He was also a praying man, and on Sunday, when he didn't have too much patchthe Bible and exhorted us that the road to heaven led through trials and tribulations and over hills where a man shod with the strongest faith had to look out for his footing.

Which I may remark right here was also the belief of several others of feathers and eggs, the cost of keep-

vant.

Sandy didn't play cards nor drink nor howl around with his hat on his this reason he was dispised by some spirit. Once in a while, when one of there was a warning of danger in his miner spit in his face one day without betraying the least show of anger.

The same was talked over in camp, and we were divided as to whether it was fear of the miner's fist or pity for his befuddled condition which prevented a knock down. However, there came a day when the old man settled the long-standing query of whether he had fight in him or not.

Two miles above us was the camp of the "Howling Wild Cats." One day big Jim Stevens, standing six feet two in his boots and having a fist as big as a two-quart jug, got hold of some particularly good whisky, and after licking the best man in his own camp he came down to give us a whirl. Some of our men, probably out of

our parson and give him to understand that the awfulest, bloodiest, fiercest and most desparate struggle They say it is not exactly painful, ever known on the face of this globe was about to take place.

"James Stevens, you go home," replied Sandy. "Sandy, I'm going to lick you till

you can't beller!" chuckled Jim. "Go away! I've nothing against you," warned the parson.

"Sandy, prepare to be driven head first into the sile!" yelled Jim, and with that he spit on his hands and turned on a full head of steam.

We were all there, you know, but there was a sort of understood law or custom in the mining camps that a fight must be fought out without a third party chipping in. And besides, some of us had a sneaking suspicion that Sandy would astonish the country if cornered and compelled to use his muscle.

Big Jim rushed in like a locomotive going for a spring lamb, but he didn't get there. When he come within striking distance Sandy shot out and keeled him over in such style that some one called for three cheers. Jim got up slowly, made another rush, and the result was the same. He wouldn't have tried it again but for the jeers and taunts of the men. The third round was a beautiful affair. Jim advanced alowly hands up, prize-ring, fashion, and for a minute we weakened a bit on our man. Foot to foot they eyed each other, and sparred for an opening. Then like a streak of greased lightning, Sandy shot out with his left and Jim went down like a log and had enough.

Then who washed the blood from his face? The parson.

Who lifted him up and walked him away, speaking as kindly as a woman? The parson.

Yes, it was, and it was the same him, and on the way up the trail good-for-nothing to a sober, industrious miner; and when he struck a "pocket" and had the wherewithal to has grown to immense proportions, return home, the parson was the first there being at present no less than to congratulate him and the last to 200,000 head of cattle on the range. shake his hand and bid him Godspeed.

"Which I desire to explain," obbeing good, and some others never each inhabitant.

begin to mend their ways until after the third knock-down.

Ostrick Farming---Its Adapation to the South.

Allusion has been made in The Sun from time to time to the proposed in-It was later when it turned out troduction of ostrich farming in Calthat "Sandy" was not only Sanders, ifornia. Dr. Prothroe, the owner, some of his letters had "Esq." at the Cape Town, South Africa, recently came overland to California with ten males and twelve female ostriches, real good man. He always had a valued at \$20,000, and \$2,000 railway remedy for every complaint, from charges. After being exhibited at Woodward's Gardens in San Francisco, they were taken to their homes in Fresno county, where the new enterprise will be conducted under the direction of C. C. Briggs, whose name is considered a guarantee for success. ing and darning to do he read from Mr. Sketchley showed to the California correspondent of The Sun how to treat the birds, and explained every process of plucking and sorting the feathers, incubating the eggs artificially, giving the wonderful increase of production, with the yearly sales in camp, including your humble ser- ing and the very small loss of casual ties. On account of superior evenness of climate the Doctor feels assured of larger production, almost ear and his teeth on edge, and for total exemption from ricks, and finer feathers than at Cape Colony. He and admired by others. If he had a introduced the same Syrian variety weak point it was his too forgiving of birds in Buenos Ayres, where his expectations have been fully realized. the men rubbed him a little too hard, The male birds as well as the females, are plucked at two years. At Cape blue eyes, but he let a half-drunken Colony one male and two females make a family. The average weight of these birds is 250 pounds each. The males are black and white; the females mouse colored. Every seven or eight months after the first laying each bird gives 100 first quality feathers from its wings and tail, valued at \$180, besides inferior ones from the oack and breast. Ostriches begin to lay turnip-sized eggs, in sand nests, at five years old. Each family of two hens lay about 180 eggs a year, from which 115 chicks are raised by artificial heat. In three weeks after leaving the nest they begin to lay again, Till three months old the chicks are tenderly cared for. They run in flocks like sheep, being They run in flocks like sheep, being ome of our men, probably out of the derived deviltry, told Jim that Sandy as our fighting man and the hardest itter west of the Nebraska prairies.

What did big Jim do but hunt up are parson and give him to undertened the did that the parson and give him to undertened the did that the parson and give him to undertened the did that the parson and give him to undertened the did that the parson and give him to undertened the came sheep, being it on bars used to clean the cages were kept, and, seizing one, boldly advanced on Juno. Who was crouching in the corner. The men outside, to approach and handle, but their eyes are hooded for plucking. An expert seizes the quill end low down, the did that the awfulest bloodiest.

They run in flocks like sheep, being to have used to clean the cages were kept, and, seizing one, boldly advanced on Juno. Who was crouching in the corner. The men outside, reassured by hearing, above the din the animals were making, the voice of Marvin ordering the lioness back to Marvin ordering the lioness back to the Hallett & Co., Portland, Me. mere deviltry, told Jim that Sandy those for breeding are kept apart. was our fighting man and the hardest | Except in breeding time they are easy hitter west of the Nebraska prairies. to approach and handle, but their expert seizes the quill end low down, Marvin ordering the lioness back to and with a sudden slap twists it out. her cage, entered, and the beast was but very smarting. Each family is inclosed with a high fence, which an blauw boks, for which Doris paid eight-foot bird cannot overlook. The \$1000, was trembling like a leaf, and market value at the Cape may be quoted: Birds at three months, \$80; at two years, \$150 each bird; when ripe, at/five years, \$1,000 to \$1,200 recover, and may regain the use of for a family of three. Dr. Prothroe sums up his anticipated results from this adventure at the end of five years at 2,400 birds, and cash for 240birds, and 1,800,000 feathers, and so Sarah; "perhaps a cheese mite." on yearly ad infinitum, during the twenty-five remaining years of the average bird's life. An idea of the possible profits of Ostrich farming chances are that she can't. may be derived from the fact that Cape Colony derives six and a-quarter millions of dollars a year from exported feathers. Dr. Prothroe says the ostrich is not a bird for the

> States where there is no great excess of heat or cold. Entrance at Sunrise; Exit at Sunset.

> mountains, but in all the plains of the

South it will thrive. A second farm

is to be started in Los Angeles county,

and an expert is now on his way from

South Africa with fifty birds, with

which to stock it. The American

consuls at Cape Colony and Buenos

Ayres say the "bird is very hardy,

and will thrive in any of the southern

Wichita Letter in the Globs-Democrat. As an example of the extent of the fenced acres in the Territory, your correspondent being this fall with a party of gentlemen in the Indian Territory on a hunting expedition: The party entered the eastern gates of a pasture field at 8 o'clock in the morning, and traveling westward during the day, passed through one of the western gates at 6 o'clock in the evening, and yet this is only one of several parson who walked to his camp with large pasture fields in the Indian Territory. It is said that Major | Drum sowed such good seed that Big Jim alone has sixty miles of fence. The changed from a drunken, brawling fences are built of cedar posts and three strands of barbed wire. The cattle business of the Indian Territory

-The value of the manufactured articles of this country is represented to be more than \$107 to each of its in. served our camp shoemaker, one day habitants, while the wheat crop is \$10 some months after the fight, "some to each inhabitant; of the cotton crop, men can be coaxed or reasoned into about \$15.50; of the corn crop, \$15 to

Injured By An Angry Lioness.

Peter Marvin, an animal trainer, was severely injured by a lioness belonging to J. B. Doris' Inter-ocean circus, in the winter quarters of the show, at Frankford. The animals of the show occupy several buildings in Harrison street. The tropical animals are kept in a room by themselves. The room is fifty feet square, and along three of the walls are heavy oak and iron cages in three tiers, one above the other. The lions, tigers, leopards, panthers and hyenas are imprisoned in the lower dens. June is the largest lioness of the collection, and is five years old. Until a few months ago she was regarded as one of the best disposed brutes of her species. Last summer she assumed protectorate over two motherless cubs in the show, and since then has shown a great rage whenever her proteges were approached. Just before dark last evening Mr. Marvin gave the cubs their share of the liver and paused a moment to fondle them. This angered Juno, and as he advanced toward her cage to pacify her he stumbled and fell against the bars. In an instant Juno seized his right arm above the elbow. Marvin grasped the bottom of the cage with his left hand. Juno held his right arm with one paw and struck through the bars at his head with the other. A lad named Donohue seized an iron bar and tried to make Juno drop Marvin, but only increased her rage. All the animals became wildly excited, and their roars and cries could be heard blocks away. Donohue ran out shricking for help, and a number of men started to go to Marvin's assistance. In the meantime Juno had torn the flesh from Marvin's wrist, struck him several terrible blows on the shoulder, and then allowed him to drop to the ground and crawl away.

Just as the rescuers reached the doors they heard the sound of crushing timber, accompanied by the angry beast's roars, Juno had thrown herself against the bars and broken through. The interior of the building was dark, and no one dared venture in. They heard Juno charging about the place, and hesitated. They supposed Marvin was dead. He had reached the rack in which the heavy iron bars used to clean the cages were subdued. After Juno was caged it was noticed that one of a pair of tears ran down the frightened animal's face. Two minutes laterit was dead. recover, and may regain the use of his arm.

"SARAH," said a teacher to one of his at 2,400 birds, and cash for 240-pupils—"Sarah, can you give the defi-000 feathers. A year later, 18,000 nition to skpper?" "No," answered

> When a lady has been taking music lessons for the past eight years hangs back and blushes and says she really can't play, don't insist on it. The

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billions state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Printed the Side, &c. While their most remark-

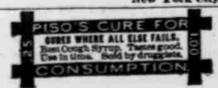
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipction, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick hand

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we

make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Lattle Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentlo action please all who nos trem. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by dramplets everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,



Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as Brown's Iron Bitters, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

> Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880. Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.
>
> For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight.
>
> O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend Brown's Iron Bit-TERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

alysis, Nervous Debil-ity and all Weaknesses resulting from overwork. Indiscretion or Excess-es, permanently cured by THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD

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